IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following section heading above the title of the invention on page 1:

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following section headings on page 1 above line 1 and below the title:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

Please insert the following section heading at page 1, line 5:

Description of the Related Art

Please insert the following section heading at page 1, line 31:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following section heading on page 6, below line 16 and above line 17:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please insert the following section heading on page 6, below line 23 and above line 24:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 8-14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

At instant t_3, relay R_2 is toggled to make position while relay R_2 is still toggled to make position toward injector I_3, and simultaneously switch K_2 is closed until instant t_4 while switch K, has been open since instant t_1, such that voltage V_s at the terminals of secondary winding ~~L_3~~ L_2 causes resonance of the oscillating circuit composed of inductor L and injector ~~L_3~~ L_2 to which it is then connected. Voltage signal V_{c3} at the terminals of injector I_3 is a sinusoid of maximum amplitude mGE between the following instants t_3 and t_4.

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 28-36, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The invention relates to precisely the activation of bridge driver switches with respect to the load C_h connecting the center points of the two bridge arms, this load being composed of the transformer, resonance inductor and actuator, or in other words being a function of the current I_c flowing in this load and of the voltage V_c at its terminals. In the practical example of FIG. 3, the bridge switches ~~P_i~~ P_1, P_2, P_3, and P_4 are each composed of a transistor ~~T_i~~ T_1, T_2, T_3, and T_4 and of a diode ~~D_i~~ D_1, D_2, D_3, and D_4 connected in anti-parallel. For the periodic voltage Vs at the terminals of the secondary winding of the transformer to permit excitation of piezoelectric actuator I_i, the voltage V_c at the terminals of the load must be of square-wave form and of specified chopping frequency f_r. Fig. 3 also includes capacitor C in parallel with battery B.

Please replace the paragraph at page 6, lines 1-24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The operation of this driver circuit is as follows, depending on how the different switches are driven. In a first phase, the driving signal sent by the injection computer activates on the one hand closing of the selection switch K_i connected to the chosen injector I_i

and on the other hand simultaneous closing of bridge switches P_1 and P_4, thus connecting terminal J_1 of primary winding L_1 to the (+) terminal of battery B and terminal J_2 thereof to the (-) terminal of the battery. During this time interval between instants T_0 and T_1, the voltage V_1 at the terminals of primary winding L_1 is equal to +E, such that the voltage V_s at the terminals of the secondary winding L_2 is positive and equal to +mE by the effect of the transformation ratio, thus permitting loading through resonance inductor L of the actuator I_i selected by switch K_i activated by the computer. M represents the ratio of the windings between L_2 and L_1 (i.e., L_2/L_1). Then, in a second phase, during the following time interval between times T_1 and T_2, the signal drives switches P_2 and P_4 to open position and simultaneously drives the two switches P_2 and P_3 to closed position, thus connecting terminal J_1 of primary winding L_1 to the (-) terminal of battery B and terminal J_2 thereof to the (+) terminal, voltage V_i at its negative terminals being equal to -E. Thus the voltage V_s at the terminals of secondary winding L_2 becomes negative and equal to -mE. These two phases are repeated a large number of times during the injection period, which lasts for between 100 μs and 8 ms. The periodic voltage Vs at the terminals of secondary winding L_2 as a function of time is represented graphically in FIG. 2a. Voltage V_{ci} at the terminals of injector I_i is then a sinusoidal signal of the same period as voltage V_s at the terminals of secondary winding L_2, as shown in FIG. 2b, oscillating between a maximum value +Vm and a minimum value -Vm. The injection computer then successively drives the other injectors I_i connected in parallel.